# ENDOWMENT FUND

Governor Swanson, Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Alderman Make Inspiring Speeches Following Grand Procession of Faculty and Students.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 19. Founder's Day was observed at the University of Virginia to-day with more point and circumstance than usual. The exercises, which were postponed from April 13th, which is Jefferson's birthday on account of that anniversary falling this year on Good Friday, brought the celebration right in the midst of the galties of Easter week, and the Easter girls and many alumni joined the pro-fessors and students in paying homoge to

the memory of Jefferson.

An attractive feature of the exercise an attractive leature of the faculty and students into the public hall. The students marched by departments—law, medical, engineering and academic—along the lawn from the south front of the rotunda to the academic building, in which the state of the st is the public hall, where the exercise occurred. The entire faculty, forty in number, were academic costume, with the different colored insignia to indicate their

Endowment Gifts.

President Alderman made an interest ing statement of achievements since the ing statement of achievements since the last anniversary, which included a re-view of the progress made in the col-lection of an endowment fund of a mil-lion and an enumeration of gifts, and closed with some intimations of his plans

closed with some intimations of his plants for the future.

Of the endowment fund he said \$800,000—
ninety-six per cent, of which has come from persons who have no filial relation to the University—has been collected. Among the gifts, he named \$5,000 from Dr. William C. Rives, of Washington, for the establishment of a fellowship in history and economics; \$1,000 from Miss Grace Dodge, of New York, and others, for the refurnishing of the chapel; a herole bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson standing on a liberty bell, and a bronze Homeric group, representing Homer delighting the heart of the youth of the world, the sculptor and giver being Sir Moses Ezeklel, of Rome; a beautiful tablet, containing a comprehensive statetablet, containing a comprehensive state-ment of the end of university training, by an alumnus; \$4.00 in small sums from one hundred and thirty-three alumni, etc.

Annual Income. Annual Income.

Another encouraging fact was the rise of the annual income from \$160,000 to \$200,000, which the president followed by an enumeration of needs already met and to be met as fast as the work can be actually completed, viz.: a chair of education, one of secondary education, a division of the chair of philosophy, the addition of three assistants in the eighneeing department, the completion of the hospital, the building of a section of great chemical laboratory sufficient to great chemical laboratory sufficient enrich and expand the scope of that we the establishment of a dining hall afford board at cost prices, a chair afford board at cost prices, a chair of economies and of physical chemistry, the employment of adjuncts and assistants in the burdened department of mathematics. English, history and chemistry, the expansion of the medical department by a chair of pathology, of clinical medicine, of obstetrics and pediatries, laboratories and assistants in physiology, histology and anatomy, assistants in physios, and economic geology and the maintenance of a large hopital on an academic pasis.

## Pressing Needs.

this enumeration of the direction rowth either accomplished or assured neans in reach, President Alderman of growth either accomplished or assu-by means in reach, President Alderm added his estimate of pressing needs; added his estimate of pressing needs; a sain million endowment for the medical school and a \$10,000 for a home for the medical school and a \$10,000 for a home for the medical science, \$50,000 to be wisely expended from the existing buildings and grounds to modernize and beautify them; seperate hook funds for literature, history, philosophy, mathematics, economics, law and modern languages; about thirdfellowship to cover each of the Southern States, each with an endowment of \$5,000, a great law building in honor of the a great law building in honor of the late Professor John B. Minor, and an endowment of \$150,000 for the law school to provide for an expansion of the course to cover three years; a loan fund of at least \$15,000 for the assistance of strug-gling students; \$25,000 for a university press; the creation of a special investiga-tion fund to enable the professors to undertake research work of a high char-neter; a chair of architecture endowed with \$75,000, one of art and archelogy, endowment \$100,000 for the chair and the

Is Observed With More
Pomp and Circumstance than Usual.

NEW GIFTS TO

Find Countries of political sites and extended wealth is greater than under the process of political sites.

We need to Jegl once more that interpretable wealth is greater than underly the tendent whose spiedule in the content of the college should not be the captain of the foot-ball teum, but the student whose spiedule intellectual attainments point to a life of usefulness and greatness.

A Preference

of the executive power implied in the embarge, party government and the sue-theet formulation of the Monroe dectrine, which is the most imperial conception ever enforced by any nation, ancient or modern, dedicating as it does two countinents to untrammelled democratic development. Any man who has embodied such cardinal facts as these in our national life cannot by any ingonuity of misconstruction be set down as indifferent, if not opposed, to the unity and greatness of our common country. Could be disown his child, cherished with all the tenderness and strength of his expansive mind? The truth is that Jefferson discerned the singular merit of our

son discerned the singular merit of ou government, which is neither solely na-tional nor dominantly local. It is neithe

tional nor dominantly local. It is neither unitary, like that of France, nor confederate, like that of France, nor confederate, like that of the German States between 1815 and 1866. It is an indextlebe union of indestructible States; and the marriage of these two principles constitute the genius of the American nation, vital because it is local in its rootage; democratic, because the sovereignty is exercised by the people; supreme, because the foundation rests upon the sense of solidarity in the whole citizonship. Jeffersonian democracy plus Jacksonian nationality make up the political creed of the youth of the South to-day.

the youth of the South to-day.

As regards the South the function of

As regards the South the Interior of Virginia colleges is sociology. Whatever promotes the supremacy of reason in the South makes for business, for reconciliation between the sections and races, for social progress and naturally

the college is the genesis of such a spirit energising the progressive forces of the South.

Along three different lines is the South

advancing in education. First, in the

The public school is the door to a nev

ideals in education of the aristocratic or feudal class. As the South's problem is dominantly sociological so the college

Third, the training of the negro, Slavery

The distinguished thing in Jefferson is that while other men were contented to establish a republic State, he went further and strove to democracize society. Howas interested in education, because he knew that an enduring republican State

could be built only upon a sound, at broad democratic society. To Jeffers, the end of education was not merely civi

Alderman's Speech.

President Alderman spoke as follows:
The University of Virginia this day signalizes the eighty-seventh year of its existence and the seventy-sixth year of its active work as an institution of higher learning. As the years go by we shall continue to meet here in due form and exercise to the seventy to keep clear and vivid the

eremony to keep clear and vivid the nemory of our great founder and of the

memory of our great founder and or the patient, devoted men who builded upon his foundation to take counsel together how we may preserve inviolate the good forces which our life has generated and how we may continually augment our strength and readjust it to the needs of the society which sustains and nourishes

new rector to his high duties, and we de-

sire to testify to the retiring rector of the university, who has served it faithfully for eleven years, our grateful remem-because of his adelity and patient wis-

The second use I desire to make of the

educational purposes, and perhaps one-half of its time was spent in considera-tion of measures looking to educational

the plantation formerly gave.

ergy in industry.

for him.

The time must come again when we manhood will prefer companionship with praye hearts and noble souls, bent on lofty puropses, rather than with those whose sole attraction consists in their ability sole attraction consists in their ability to furnish the gaudy tinsel and decoration of wealth. Patriotic public interest and sentiments indeed need awakening when the great daily newspapers of this country, in compliance with the tastes of their readers, devote two pages to races, prize fights and base-bail, and scarcely a column to the proceedings of our national Congress, where questions of consequence are debated and determined. The time should come again when the bugic call to battle and duty will be more pleasing to the ear than the dinnergoing, inviting to feast and revelry. Two large forces are using all their resources

arge forces are using all their resources to selze the reins of government and to seize the reins of government and pervert it to their solish purposes. Predatory wealth is struggling to add to its ill-gotten gain by further government favors and perquisites. This means, if successful, industrial slavery and the rule of a rich oligarchy.

Socialism.

Socialism is striving to control government, to confiscate alike the unjust wealth of the plundeters and the honest carrings of the industrious and frugal. Its triumph means that the lazy and improvident shall share the savings of the energetic and prudent. It means the destruction of the very foundation of our civilization and the dissemination of uncid disasters. Against these two forces, each bent on predatory warfare, the honest, patriotic, conservative people of this country must unite and save government from their destroying hands."

The Governor pointed out the position which he thought the South should take in mittional politics, and in this connection said:

"In these coming conflicts will furnish the chief part of that conservative political power necessary for the preservation of our institutions and the continuance of our wonderful career. Here the true purposes of government are more fully appreciated and its legitimate functions more fairly exercised than in any other portion of this Union. Here a marvelous industrial activity and genius, measuring up to all the requirements of modern life, are blended with lofty traditions and high ideals, inherited from the glorious old South.

High Ideals.

#### High Ideals.

High Ideals.

Here sentiment still glide with glory, practical life and fungishes the sources of purity and patriotism, which will be the salvation of this nation in hours of storm and stress. Chastened by misfortune, made patient by long suffering, brave by burdens borne and overcome, stirred by the possibilities of industrial development and wealth unspeakable, cherishing to a passion the teachings of her illustrious dead from washington to Lee, the South presents a combination of strength and sentiment destined to make her again the wise lender in this nation

ment.
The time has arrived for the South to abandon her policy of acquiescence and

We should no longer be disturbed by he scare of sectional passion and pre-

We should no longer be disturbed by the scare of sectional passion and presidules.

"That frightful nightmare has disappeared in the dawn of the glorious day of reunited country. When McKinley patriotically advocated that the Fuderal government should take care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers, making their ordism and glory the common heritage of the nation and the Confederate soldiers galantly served under the Stars and Stripes from Santiago to Pekin, the partition wall between the North and the South was battered down and we became in truth one people, one in love of flag and country, one in all future destiny. "Young gentlemen of the South, the clock of opportunity strikes our hour of work and responsibility, prudence and patriotism alike demand that we should no longer confine our political activities to local matters, but we should modestly, but dhadly, insist upon equal participation in control and direction of our national affairs. Animated by a patriotism that is mitional, stirred by the memories of the large contributions that our fathers have made to matomit greatness and glory, thrilled by the present possibilities of our section, which points to a greater future, let us of the South twolve to answer all demands made upon us by our common country and to ald this glorious republic to advance along the pathway of justice, liberty and progress." Dr. Mitchell's Address.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, spoke on the function of the Virginia He accorded to the fraternity existing

least \$15,000 for the assistance of structure gling students; \$25,000 for a university press; the creation of a special investigation fund to enable the professors to undertake research work of a high character, a chair of architecture endowed with \$75,000, one of art and archelogy, endowment \$100,000 for the chair and the museum; a new gynnasium to cost about \$100,000, a common hall to cost half that sum, and others indrovements.

The chief address of the day was delivered by Governor Claude A. Swanson, who spoke of "The Tendencies of the Times."

Swanson's Address.

The Governor said the nation had produced through Virginia two men pecularly great and world-wide in their fame and influence—Washington and Jefferson, Then he continued:

"The lessons and principles taught by Washington and Jefferson, if jointly followed, make a great government and a great people. The most pressing need of our time is a ratriotic devotion to public alters, sacrifice for public service as taught by Jefferson, We need a retival of Washington's and a proper and honest exercise of government functions, as taught by Jefferson, We need a retival of Washington's carnost, feely patriotism. We need a retival of Washington's carnost, feely patriotism. We need a retival of Washington's carnost, feely patriotism. We need a received the trials, discomforts and difficuence of 1787, religious liberty, the purchase of Louisiana, the wide exercise of land public officials and more brave, earnest workers willing to undergo the trials, discomforts and difficuence of 1787, religious liberty, the purchase of Louisiana, the wide exercise of land public officials and more brave, earnest workers willing to undergo the trials, discomforts and difficuence of 1787, religious liberty, the purchase of Louisiana, the wide exercise of land public exercise of land public services as faught by defense of land public liberations and land public liberations and land public liberations and land public liberations are land to the formation and land public liberatio

half of its time was spent in consideration of measures looking to educational advancement. This action places Virginia in the front rank of the educational States of the Union, considered in the light of its taxable wealth. This sum was so distributed as to recognize the essential unity of all education, and to minimize the strange tendency to antagonism between the different stages of the great process. This recognition by the General Assembly of its responsibilities to society for the welfare of is institutions, has put heart and hope into the life of those institutions and has attracted the attention of thoughful menhroughout the pation of a fine spectacle of selfreliance and self-development. It may be inviduous to particularize where such unanimity of purpose and will prefailed among broad usingly men in executive and legislative station, from all parts of the State, but it cannot be improper in me, however, it may violate their modesty, to call the names of the representatives of this region and to test tify to 4 heir intelligence, devotion, their patriotism and their unwearying service. John S. Chapman, N. B. Early, Thomas M. Dunn, D. H. Pitts.

A Pledge.

On its part, the University of Virginia, while conselous of its national character

and its national obligation, pleases itself with fresh zeal to sorve Virginia and the South in their growing life in educational, enitural and economic directions. It shall seek to bind together in common effort for the State's welfare, all the higher institutions of learning. It is due to the State that these institutions shall know each oher, shall work together without waste for large, common ends, and shall supplement each others weakness and contribute to each others strength. Not to do this is to be less wise than the corporations or manufacturing concerns in the industrial world which have learned to co-operate for seringrowth, as the colleges must learn to co-operate for some such a such as the colleges must learn to co-operate for souch aervice, it is a great colossal misfortune that our institutions were ever allowed to grow apart in physical distance and frequently in intollectual and social purpose. Our policy, in order to march with the spirit of the world, must be centralization of effort rather than localization of institutions, and we must still do what we can to realize this condition under great disadvantages. The university pledges itself to continue in the van of the movedisadvantages. The university pledgifted to continue in the van of the mov ment to provide adequate educational facilities for the training of all the people. It pledges its service for the enrichment of rural life and shall seek to answer helpfully all questions coming to it out of life in the farm or the factory or institutional life or municipal struggle.

it out of life in the farm or the factory or institutional life or municipal struggle.

The third use I desire to make of this occasion, is to express our gratitude to the men and women who have contributed \$800,000.00 to this university, since the fourteenth of last March. Ninety-six per cent, of this sum has come from individuals who have no filial relation to the university, but who have looked upon their beneficience simply as opportunity and privilego to, serve an institution, and a region now presenting to the world perhaps the finest example in modern times of resillency and courage and determination. \$600,000.00 of this sum, as is well known, is the gift of air. Andrew Carnegio, who is now an honore, visitor of the State and to whom this university owes an enduring debt of gratitude. When \$1,000,000.00 is raised, the sum to which we have set our hands, due expression of our gratitude will be given to all these generous honors.

There is a world of philosophy in timely giving. King Solomon made a great point that there was a time to do things, and this is the time to complete this fund, I am glad to make proper public announcement of the following gifts to the university:

\$5,000, from Dr. William C. Rives for

to the university: \$5,000, from Dr. William C. Rives for the establishment of a fellowship in hisory and connuics. \$1,000, from Miss Grace Dodge and var

Third, the training of the legacy states, was a school. In it the negro learned the lesson of obodience, industry and with all, the habit of civilization. The races are now segreguted, hence the school must supply such practical training as is the main agency for doing the neces-sary work. Its influence lies back of the moral power in the which, social order in the State is productive of en-

\$1,000, from Miss Grace Dodge and various other denors, whose numes shall be duly recorded for the refurnishing of the university chapel.

Two noble pieces of sculpture from Sir Moses, Ezekiel, of Rome, Italy-viz.

An heroic bronze statute of Thos. Jefferson, standing upon a liberty bell.

A bronze Homeric group, representing liomer, delighting the heart of the youth of the world.

A beautiful table, containing a comprehensive statement of the end of university training, by an eminent and devoted alumnus.

\$4,000, in all suns, from 133 alumni.

versity training, by an eminent and devoted alumnus.

\$1,000, in all sums, from 133 alumni. There are other gifts which I am not now authorized to make public. This alumni contribution is an especially precious gift to me, for I am more concerned than the total number of alumnic contributors be large than that the total sum contributed be overwhelming. There are over \$,000 living alumni. In a crists, like this, every true alumnus should want to do that which he is able to do; that, however, small, and no more.

An Alumnus.

the end of education was not merely civic.

It was social, embracing not only the
need of the political hand, which we call
the State, but also the complex of that
basal, which we call society.

This is a large conception. It involved
in his grateful mind the substitution of
humanity for the citizen. George Wythe,
the venerable educator, writes on December 5, 1783, to his co-laborer in nation building, John Adams: "A letter will
meet with me in Williamsburg, where I
have again settled, assisting as pro-An Alumnus. An Alumnus.

I dare to present this definition of an alumnus. An alumnus is the devoted son of a good mother. A devoted son, best serves a good mother by living a high and good life and by remembering her in his strength and in her weakness. Alma Mater, our institutional mother, unlike our dear midhers of fesh and hood, is always young and always growing and needing strength. She is a creature of immertal youth and deathless function and endiess needs. Young fersor of law in the university there to ferm such character as may be fit to succeed those which have been orna-mental and useful in the national coun-cils of America."

His sentiments formulates Jefferson's own purpose in education, and may with surprising fitness be taken to-day as the metive force in the Virginia colleges. great-grandchildren come on pilgramage great-grandchildren come on pilgramages in her honor. Her offspring perlsh but she survives. Hence a good alumnus remembers her in his will and the diltent alumnus who has nothing to bequeath, interests himself in having her remembered in the will of some body who has. Even the young child who leaves her material care, should signalize his going with a gift as an earnest of the future.

the future.
The fourth and last use I shall make The fourth and last use I shall make of the occasion, is to set forth some immediate and already achieved plans for expension and to enumerate for the stimulation of your imagination some of the future needs of the university. The

nism of the higher education as it ad justs itself to life, is becoming more and more expensive. In medicine, in engineering, in the applied sciences, it graduate work, the conception of the olden times cannot longer obtain. Great meaning and the conception of the olden times cannot longer obtain. things cannot be done on small mean things cannot be done on small means. The State is substantially doing, as I have said, all that it can be fairly expected to do. This university seated here at the nothern gateway of the land, entering at last upon its inheritance of prosperity, has a right to appeal to the community at large.

The following needs enumerated by means as fast as the work planned can be actually completed.

1. Chair of secondary education.
2. Chair of secondary education.
3. Division of chair of philosophy.
4. Three needed assistants in the engineering department.
5. Completion of hospital.
6. Building of a section of great chemical laboratory, sufficient to enrich the expund and scope of that work. The second use I desire to make of the occasion, is to render to the Commonwealth of Virginia, whose chief executive honors us with his presence to-day, the gratitude of the university, to the General Assembly, for its wise generosity and Statesmanlike attitude, not alone towards this institution but also toward our sister institution of higher learning, toward the public school for the education of all the people, and toward the high school which constitutes the necessary nexus between the beginning and the ending of a comprehensive scheme of public training. No assembly of the representatives of the people has treated this nicest and most difficult question of Democracles with greater generosity and greater wisdom. The sum of \$711,000.00 was directly appropriated by the General Assembly of 1906, for all educational purposes, and perhaps one-The State is substantially doing, as

ca Haboratory, sufficient to enrich the expand and scope of that work.

7. The establishment of a dining hall, with board at cost prices.

8. thatr of economics.
9. Chair of physical chemistry.
10. Needed adjuncts and assistants in the departments of mathematics, English, history and chemistry—what might be called the overburdened department of the analyses.

of the university.

11. The expunsion of medical department by chair of pathology, chair of elinical medicine, chair of obstetries and Pediatries; labaratories and assistants in physiology, histology and Anatomy,

12. Assistant professor of physics, assistant profesor of conomic geology,

13. The maintenance of enlarged hospital on academic basts.

### Some Needs.

Accepting all this genuine growth with tope and pride, let me state some needs of the University of Virginia in terms of the rotunda and the public hall, and

executive and legislative station, from all parts of the State, but it cannot be improper in me, however, it may violate their modesty, to call the names of the representatives of this region and to test tifty to their intelligence, devotion, their partiotism and their injuwearying service. John S. Chapman, N. B. Early, Thomas M. Dunn, D. H. Pitts.

A Pledge.

On its part, the University of Virginia, while conscious of its national character.

be lighted too. There is a stygian gloom about the place at night that should nover curagit a spot of such beauty. Handsome electrollers, adorning the front of the rotunda and the public hall, and costing \$20,000 aplees, would hideed freveal how much better light is than darkness, and I do not believe that the eartridges has ever been molded that would be sent through a single one of thom.

Separate book funds for liferature, history, philosophy, mathematics, economics, law and modern languages, of \$5.000, etc., would enrich the library and gradually resoue it from general inclinery and give it distinct value. It would also immertalize the names of the givers, \$5.000, will endow a fellowship, we should have 20 such fellowships, at least, covering all the States of the South. What a good deed it would be if a citizen of Alabama, for instance, should one of Alabama, for matence, should seeminence here, a great law building, commemerating the fame of John Is. Minor. It should cost \$75.000, at least. The law school needs further, an endowment of \$150.000, to provide adequately for its expansion into three-year course. The law school does more and asks for loss than any department of the minorally. The lawyers who have a great deal to do with the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of wills should see to it that the making of will should see to it that the making of will should see to it that the making of will should see to it that the making of will should see to it that the making of will should see to it that the making of will should see to it t

describing, struggling students. This is one of the few American universities without such a fund, and its usefulness is obvious.

Special Investigation.

The creation of special investigation funds of \$10,000 and upward, would enable professors to undertake research work of higher claracter, redounding the credit of the university and to the service of society.

An endowment of \$35,000, is needed here for a university press. Special nublica-

An endowment of \$5,000, is needed here for a university press. Special publication funds in special subjects, such as Greek, medicine, Virginia history, chemistry, geology, etc., would he of great service. The press itself, if properly endowed, would give labor to worthy students, and greatly stimulate intellectual activity.

dowed, would give labor to worthy stimulate intellectual metivity.

A chair of architecture, involving an endowment of \$75,000, is greatly needed. One must past the Potom, to study architecture in the great region extending from the Ric Grande to the Potomac.

A chair of art and archeology, involving an endowment of \$100,000, for the chair and the musoum, would add new and vital interest to our instruction. This university is the pioneer in America in its example of pure architecture and its emphasis of the aesthetic. There is a sort of fromy in the absence of instruction in these subjects.

Individual classes, providing yearly, two or three hundred dollars, should undertake the systematic beautifying of the grounds by the crecition of entrances, gateways, drinking fountains, and such adornments as would lend distinction to this already beautiful place.

A new and modern gymnasium, cost-

A new and modern gymnasium, dng \$100,000, would nill a great here.

ding \$100,000, would all it great wanthere.

A noble commons hall, which would profoundly effect our social life in the interests of greater democracy, of lessened cost and increased comfort, and which the State can never afford to build, should appeal to some citizens with \$50,000 and upward, to devote to high purposes. For the next generation the stable entrance of the South into the industrial world L sure to furnish one of the interesting spectacles of human society. The supreme need of this period of transition, will be men trained in the social and economic sciences. The expension of the chair, economics soon to be established into a school of finance. expension of the chair, economics soon to be established into a school of finance and commerce, would be a practical relating of ...nowledge to life that would profoundly effect the efficiency of our civilization.

profoundly effect the efficiency of our civilization.

I am not through, but I shall stop, If all of these needs were to be supplied by some good fairy to-day, out of the blue heavens, at the next Founder's Day, I should have another list ready for another fairy, for growth is the law of life. I have named needs here aggrigating a million and a half dollars. Let us strive on to do the work which the generations have set for us and which society demands of us, firm in the faith that the University of Virginia cannot know smug limitations nor ever rest content with little things.

### KILLED BY OWN GUN.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy is Shot Through the Heart,

Through the Heart,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FRONT ROYAL, VA., April 19.—Clarence Rudasille, Jr., the thirteen-year-old son of Clarence Rudasille, of Limeton, Va., this county, was accidentally killed by a shotgun yesterday afternoon. Young Rudasille was sent on an errand by his father to a nearby saw mill, and he carried a shotgun with him, and laid it on the carriage of the mill. It accidentally rolled off and exploded, the shot penetrating his heart, killing him instantly.

### RESTRICTED LICENSE.

Distillery Must Send Its Product Out of County Scaled.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FRANKLIN, SOUTHAMPTON CO.
VA., April 19.—Judge Prentiss, of the Circuit Court, at Courtland, to-day granted
T. P. Wynne a Beenso to run a distillery near Drewryville, in this county, or
condition that all of its product shouls
be placed in sealed packages and shipped
away from the distillery, and none of it
sold and delivered at the distillery. (Special to The Tim

### Harrison-Ridout.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
TRUITT, DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VA., April 16,—Mr. J. Walter Harrison and Miss Blanche Ridout went to Halifax county, N. C., Tuesday morning, where they were married, returning on the evening train, The marriage was no clopeling train, The marriage was no clopeling train, the couple wont to Halifax as a matter of choice. The groom is the sen of Mr. Samuel G. Harrison, ex-postmaster at Stony Creek. The bride is the daughter of Mr. B. J. Ridout, a prosperous furmer hear here. mer hear here,
Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will make their
future home at Planet, Sussex county.

### Keys-Garrison.

Keys—Garrison.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 19.—

Mr. Richard Keys, of Fauduler county,
and Mss Lillian Garrison, daughter of
Mr. Joseph Garrison, of Stafford county,
were married yesterday at Stafford
Springs, in that county, Rev. Dr. Cummings officiating. The attendants were
Misses Bessle and Virgina Herndon and
Mrs. Thornton Bridwell: Messrs, Herbert
Garrison and Granville Koys.

### Machir-Gordon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINCHESTER, VA., April 19.—Miss Estelle Gorden, daughter of Mr. and Mr.
Samuel Gorden, of Middletown, was married last night to Arthur Cooper Maching of Washington, Rev. W. H. Hammond, officiating, The matron of honer was Mrs. Clarence Verable of Front Poyal, and the best man, Lewis Machir, of Strasburg.

### Roanoke Weddings.

Receint to The Thuos Discrete A RONOIKE, VA. Antil 19 - Mr. Morris E. Shelton and Miss Margie Pulliam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pulliam,

Bears the Signature Chart Hollichers



IRSCHBAUM Style is safe; lasts long after the extremes and the freaks are gone and forgotten. Kirschbaum clothes are for the solid man who wants to be right rather than riotous in his dress-who would rather have two good suits at once than pay two prices for one.

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Chartered 1832.

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married last night, Rev. W. G.

were married last mgm, Rev. Johnston officiatins.
Miss Rosa E. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, and Mr. J. Archle Harris, were married at the home of the bride last night, Rev. R. J. Dogan offi-

#### A "Sun" Editor Dead. For almost a third of a century Frank

For almost a third of a century Frank P. Church was a leading editorial writer in the service of this newspaper. The late Charles A. Dana had been in control of the Sun for only about five years when the San for only about five years when Mr. Churchy began to contribute to the columns of this page. How well he served the readers of the Sun during that long period of professional activity, with what truth of perception, vigor and originality of thought and excellence of literary arthe did bits share of the work that is merged in anonymity once every twenty-four hours, those few can understand who are able to distinguish the individual features that make the composite. At this time, with the sense of personal loss strong upon us, we know of no better or briefer way to make the friends of the Sun feel that they, too, have lost a friend than to violate custom by indicating hinr as the nather of the beautiful and often republished editorial article affirming the existence of Santa Claus, in reply to the question of a little girl. These were his concluding lines:

"You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a vell covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of gill the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love routance and mishing.

"No Senta Chaus? Thank Godl be lives and be lives forever! A thousand years Mr. Church began to contribute to the

abiding.
"No Santa Chus? Thank God! he lives and he lives forever! A thousand verns from pow, Virginia, may, ten times ten thousand verns from now, he will continue to make shad the heart of childhood."—New York Sun.

### Modern Colonizing As a Business

Proposition.

Proposition.

In the last two years Germany's Southwest Africa has cost the German government \$150,000,000 and some thousands of lives lost by massacres and in course of operations to subdue the natives. It seems a good deal to pay for imperfect passification of a territory which contains no more than 5,000 European residents, and of which the combined imports and exports amount to no more than \$2,500,000 at year. If the nations of the world ever become same enough to consider modern evillation as a missions pronosition, there will be an interpational meeting at which there will be bargains for buyers.—Howev's

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